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caloric value is generally twice that of lignite (the German classification: *Steinkohle*, 7,000 calories; *Braunkohle*, 2,500 calories; *Briquetten*, 5,000 calories). Since the first World War an ever increasing proportion of lignite is being used in Middle Europe as a base for the production of synthetic nitrate and as a cheap raw material for producing semi-coke, various tars, and synthetic oil.[10] Thus lignite has become a basis for the powerful electric plants and chemical industries of Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia and, on a lesser scale, for similar industries in the Danubian and Balkan countries. The exception is Poland. There, little lignite has been extracted hitherto, though reserves are considerable, because of the abundance of hard coal. Lignite as such or in the form of briquettes has been used thus far instead of coal for domestic purposes, transportation, and in every industrial production but metallurgy. Now the satellite governments are on the verge of discovering a method of converting lignite into metallurgic coke. A great lignite coking plant at Lauchhammer in Eastern Germany and another in Borsod in Hungary, now under construction, are expected to be put in motion in 1952. Should this new method prove practical, Eastern Germany, Hungary, and Rumania would depend in the future much less on the importation of Polish and Soviet coke for steelmaking than they do now.

The deposits of lignite are spread over the captive area south of the Berlin-Warsaw line, and they are particularly rich in Saxon Lusace (Lausitz), Sachsen-Anhalt, Thuringia, and Bohemia. In the peak prewar year of 1929 Bulgaria produced 1.6 million tons of lignite, Czechoslovakia 22.6 million, Hungary 7.0 million and Rumania 2.7 million tons. Germany produced 174.5 million tons of lignite, of which approximately two thirds were extracted in what is now the Soviet zone and Polish Silesia. The total production of lignite in the present captive zone in 1929 reached 150 million tons. In 1943, the peak production year of World War II, the output of Bulgaria rose to 3.8 million tons, that of Czechoslovakia to 27.6 million, and that of Hungary to 11.2 million tons, while the output of Rumania remained stationary. The

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661 652 523 population, they are so dependent on the centralised Party machine and the N.K.V.D. that they are nothing but local quislings.

646 661 A study of the national composition of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. gives a clear picture of the subordination of the non-Russian peoples. Vs. Felix and Ju. Snov made an interesting analysis in the Ukrainian Socialist review, *Vpered* (Munich, 1950, No. 3), using as their basis the list of M.P.'s published in *Pravda* on 15th March, 1950. Of the 25 deputies every republic sent to the Soviet of Nationalities, 5 from Ukraine S.S.R. were Russians, 4 from Uzbek S.S.R., 6 from Kazakh S.S.R., 5 from Lithuanian S.S.R., 6 from Latvian S.S.R., 5 from Tadjik S.S.R. and 6 from Kirghiz S.S.R. Actually, these Russians hold the key positions in the administration of the republics. For instance, of the 5 Russian deputies from the Tadjik S.S.R., two were D. K. Vishnevski, who is the Minister of State Security (M.G.B.) for Tadjikistan, and A. V. Kharchenko, who is the Minister of the Interior (M.V.D.) for Tadjikistan.

661 652 523 The overriding control of Moscow over the administration of the national republics explains the complete defeat of all the national resistance movements hitherto. It also explains the defeat of the 'Titoists' in Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. Tito has been successful so far because Moscow never controlled the state apparatus of Yugoslavia. She was 'liberated' not by the Soviet Army but by her own National Liberation Army, organised and led by Yugoslavs.

● 197 652 523 The cultural life of the various nations is also subjected to Russification. When the Bolsheviks came to power, they introduced the Latin alphabet for the many nations in Russia which had no written language at all, and 71 written languages in this form were introduced. This was considered the simplest and most progressive means of promoting the cultural development of these people, and it underlined the fact that there was no intention of Russification. Stalin reversed this progressive policy. In 1936, the Latin alphabet was replaced by the Cyrillic, which is much more complicated, and in 1938 Russian was made a compulsory language in all Secondary schools of the U.S.S.R.

Even more important than the language people speak or write is what they speak or write.

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563 peoples. The accompanying table shows the distribution of languages in Eastern Europe in the interwar period as established by the League of Nations.

162 ● 197 **Distribution of Principal Languages in Eastern Europe about 1930 ***

(APPROXIMATE FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

Language	*Albania*	*Bulgaria*	*Czechoslovakia*	*Hungary*	*Poland*	*Rumania*	*Yugoslavia* **
Russian	—	12	—	—	139	451	25
Ukrainian	—	—	569	1	4,442	641	31
White Russian	—	—	—	—	1,697	—	—
Polish	—	—	100	—	21,993	38	18
Czechoslovakian	—	—	9,757	108	38	43	138
Serbo-Croatian	—	—	6	55	—	48	10,257
Slovene	—	—	—	5	—	—	1,159
Bulgarian	—	5,275	—	3	—	364	73
German	—	4	3,318	479	741	761	602
Rumanian	13	16	14	16	—	13,181	276
Greek	37	10	—	—	—	21	—
Albanian	984	—	—	—	—	4	524
Gypsy	—	81	33	8	—	101	54
Hungarian	—	—	720	8,001	—	1,555	557
Turkish	30	622	—	—	—	288	180
Others	—	58	213	12	2,866	561	41
Totals	1,064	6,078	14,730	8,688	31,916	18,057	13,935

* Based on Dudley Kirk, *Europe's Population in the Interwar Years* (Geneva: League of Nations), Table 17, pp. 228-29.

** A. Meillet, *Les Langues dans l'Europe nouvelle* (Paris, 1928), p. 426, estimated that Macedonian was spoken by 628,000 in Yugoslavia in 1926, but in the official census this group was not distinguished from those speaking Serbo-Croatian.

563 648 The peacemakers were conscious of the problem that had been created, and in order to make certain that the different linguistic groups would receive fair treatment it was required of these states that they subscribe to carefully worded provisions for the protection of their minorities. These pro-